

PATENT APPLICATION
Attorney Docket No.: TRV03-0001

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN RE PATENT APPLICATION OF)	
Dennis R. Berman)	Examiner: Gishnock, Nikolai A.
Application No.: 10/613,564)	Group Art Unit: 3714
Filing Date: July 02, 2003)	Confirmation Number: 5486
Title: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR LEARNING)	
KEYWORD BASED MATERIALS)	

AMENDMENT

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

In response to the Office Action mailed **November 21, 2007**, please consider the following amendments and remarks.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

1 – 52. (Canceled)

53. (New) A method for training a learner to memorize the answer to a question, the answer to the question including a keyword having at least 2 characters, the method performed by a computer system having a processor, a memory, a keyboard, and a display, the method comprising:

presenting on the display, utilizing a graphical user interface, the question and the answer to the question;

presenting on the display, utilizing the graphical user interface, a prompt to answer the question;

then, receiving a first received character entered into the keyboard by the learner;

then, receiving a second received character entered into the keyboard by the learner;

if and only if the first received character is equal to the first character of the keyword and if and only if the second received character is equal to the second character of the keyword, presenting on the display, using the graphical user interface, the first received character in a first font and presenting on the display the second received character in the first font;

if and only if the first received character is equal to the first character of the keyword and if and only if the second received character is not equal to the second character of the keyword, presenting on the display, using the graphical user interface, the first received character in the first font and presenting the second received character in a second font;

if and only if the first received character is not equal to the first character of the keyword
and if and only if the second received character is equal to the first character of the keyword,
presenting on the display, using the graphical user interface, the first received character in the
second font, then replacing the first received character with the second received character in the
first font;

if and only if the first received character is not equal to the first character of the keyword
and if and only if the second received character is not equal to the first character of the keyword,
presenting on the display, using the graphical user interface, the first received character in the
second font, then replacing the first received character with the second received character in the
second font.

54. (New) The method of claim 53, wherein the displaying of the first received character in the first font and displaying the second received character in the first font includes displaying a portion of the answer to the question that includes the correct substance of the answer as well as the correct spelling of the answer.

55. (New) The method of claim 53, wherein the displaying of the first received character in the first font and the displaying of the second received character in the first font includes displaying a portion of the answer to the question that includes a substantive word and a non-substantive word.

56. (New) The method of claim 55, wherein the non-substantive word is the word “and”.

57. (New) The method of claim 53, wherein the displaying of the first received character in the first font and the displaying of the second received character in the first font includes displaying a portion of the answer to the question that includes two substantive words and a non-substantive word.
58. (New) The method of claim 53, wherein the displaying of the first received character in the first font and the displaying of the second received character in the first font includes displaying a portion of the answer to the question that includes three substantive words and a non-substantive word.
59. (New) The method of claim 53, wherein the first font has a color that is different from the color of the second font.
60. (New) The method of claim 53, wherein the second font is a red font.
61. (New) The method of claim 53, wherein the first font indicates that a character displayed in the first font is a correctly entered character.
62. (New) The method of claim 53, wherein the second font indicates that a character displayed in the second font is an incorrectly entered character.
63. (New) The method of claim 53, wherein the displaying of the first received character in the first font and the displaying of the second received character in the first font occur

simultaneously with the displaying of the question and the answer to the question.

64. (New) The method of claim 53, wherein at least a portion of the answer is displayed in a blue font.

65. (New) A method for training a learner to memorize the answer to a question, the answer to the question including a keyword having at least 2 characters, the method performed by a computer system having a processor, a memory, a keyboard, and a display, the method comprising:

- presenting on the display, utilizing a graphical user interface, the question and the answer to the question;

- presenting on the display, utilizing the graphical user interface, a prompt to answer the question;

- then, receiving a first received character entered into the keyboard by the learner;

- then, receiving a second received character entered into the keyboard by the learner;

- if and only if the first received character is equal to the first character of the keyword and if and only if the second received character is equal to the second character of the keyword, presenting on the display, using the graphical user interface, the first received character in a first font and presenting on the display the second received character in the first font;

- if and only if the first received character is not equal to the first character of the keyword and if and only if the second received character is not equal to the first character of the keyword, presenting on the display, using the graphical user interface, the first received character in a second font, then replacing the first received character with the second received character in the

second font.

66. (New) The method of claim 65, wherein the displaying of the first received character in the first font and displaying the second received character in the first font includes displaying a portion of the answer to the question that includes the correct substance of the answer as well as the correct spelling of the answer.

67. (New) The method of claim 65, wherein the displaying of the first received character in the first font and the displaying of the second received character in the first font includes displaying a portion of the answer to the question that includes a substantive word and a non-substantive word.

68. (New) The method of claim 67, wherein the non-substantive word is the word “and”.

69. (New) The method of claim 65, wherein the displaying of the first received character in the first font and the displaying of the second received character in the first font includes displaying a portion of the answer to the question that includes two substantive words and a non-substantive word.

70. (New) The method of claim 65, wherein the displaying of the first received character in the first font and the displaying of the second received character in the first font includes displaying a portion of the answer to the question that includes three substantive words and a non-substantive word.

71. (New) The method of claim 65, wherein the first font has a color that is different from the color of the second font.

72. (New) The method of claim 65, wherein the second font is a red font.

73. (New) The method of claim 65, wherein the displaying of the first received character in the first font and the displaying of the second received character in the first font occur simultaneously with the displaying of the question and the answer to the question.

REMARKS

The Examiner rejected claims 39 – 52 under 35 U.S.C. 112 and 35 U.S.C. 103.

Applicant has canceled claims 39 – 52 and has added new claims 53 – 73. Thus, the Examiner's rejections to claims 39 – 52 are now moot.

Applicant has added new claims 53 – 73. Claims 53 and 65 are independent claims. The remaining claims are dependent on either claim 53 or claim 65. Several of these dependent claims were taken from the Examiner's suggestions in his Summary of the Examiner Interview of August 28, 2007. Applicant thanks the Examiner for his suggestions.

Independent Claim 53 is directed to a method performed by a computer. After displaying a question, and an answer to that question, the computer displays a prompt to answer the question. Next, the computer receives two characters. Depending on the correctness or incorrectness of the received characters when compared with the relevant characters in the answer to the question, the computer performs one of four distinct acts. Those four acts are summarized in the table below:

	First Character	Second Character	Display
1	Correct	Correct	Display the 1 st and 2 nd received characters in a first font.
2	Correct	Incorrect	Display the 1 st received character in the first font and display the 2 nd received character in a second font
3	Incorrect	Correct ¹	Display the 1 st received character in the second font and overwrite the 1 st received character with the 2 nd received character in the first font.
4	Incorrect	Incorrect ²	Display the 1 st received character in the second font and overwrite the 1 st received character with the 2 nd received character in the second font.

The first font can be used to indicate correct characters and the second font can be used to indicate incorrect characters. Independent claim 65 is similar to independent claim 53 with the exception of acts 2 and 3 in the above table are not included in claim 65.

¹ The second received character is equal to the first character of the answer keyword.

² The second received character is not equal to the first character of the answer keyword.

Applicant submits that both currently pending independent claims are not taught by the cited prior art.

In an effort to allow the Examiner to rapidly locate support in the specification for the newly submitted claims, the Applicant has provided a table below that provides exemplary citations to the specification.

Claim No.	Exemplary citations to the specification
53	Paragraph 14, 18 – 23, and Figure 1
54	Paragraph 18
55	Paragraph 18
56	Paragraph 18
57	Paragraph 18
58	Paragraph 18
59	Paragraph 20
60	Paragraph 20
61	Paragraph 20, Paragraph 22, Figure 2, Figure 3
62	Paragraph 20
63	Paragraph 20, Figure 3
64	Paragraph 18
65	Paragraph 18 – 23
66	Paragraph 18
67	Paragraph 18
68	Paragraph 18
69	Paragraph 18
70	Paragraph 18
71	Paragraph 20
72	Paragraph 20
73	Paragraph 20, Figure 3

To further aid the Examiner, Applicant provides the following specific citations to independent claim 53.

Claim 53 claims a method for training a learner to memorize the answer to a question. The method is performed by a computer, such as the computer shown in Figure 1, which is discussed in Paragraph 14.

The method of claim 53 includes presenting on a display, using a GUI, a question and an answer to the question. Exemplary support for this act is found in paragraph 18 and in Figure 1. For example, paragraph 18 states:

“In the preferred embodiment, these two groups of learning entities are two word groups, the first of which may define a question . . . while the second of which may define an answer. . . . ‘Please read the question and the answer thoroughly . . .’”

Figure 1 clearly indicates that a GUI is used to display the question and the answer.

The method of claim 53 also requires displaying a prompt to answer the question. Exemplary support for this act is found in paragraph 19, which states:

“Instruction information 308 then instructs the learner to type verbatim all the learning elements 306 in each learning entity 304 to the corresponding blank elements 314 for each blank entity 312.”

The claimed method also requires receiving two characters entered into the keyboard by the learner. Exemplary support for this act is found in paragraph 20, which states:

“Until such time that all alphabetic characters are correctly typed verbatim into their corresponding blank spaces, the interactive button is not visible.”

Claim 53 also requires if and only if the two received characters are equal to the first two characters of the keyword, then presenting the first two characters in a first font. Exemplary support for this act is found in paragraph 20, which states:

“Until such time that all alphabetic characters are correctly typed verbatim into their corresponding blank spaces, the interactive button is not visible.”

Similarly, paragraph 22 states:

“If the response to decision block 408 is positive, the logic proceeds to a decision block 414, which determines whether all blank elements are filled. If not, the logic proceeds to a process block 416, which moves the focus to the next element, where another character typed by the learner is again compared against the

corresponding learning element in block 406.”

An example of displaying the first two characters of “Dallas” is discussed in paragraph 23.

“Once the correct alphabetic character ‘D’ is typed, the logic proceeds by moving focus to the next alphabetic character, or the ‘a’ immediately after ‘D’ in ‘Dallas’. This logic repeats itself until all the alphabetic characters are typed correctly to the blank line.”

Claim 53 also requires if and only if the first received character is equal to the first character of the keyword and if and only if the second received character is not equal to the second character of the keyword, then presenting on the display the first received character in the first font and presenting the second received character in a second font. The specification discloses displaying correctly entered characters in a first font and displaying incorrectly entered characters in a second font, such as a red font. For example, paragraph 20 states:

“When an incorrect alphabetic character is typed, the incorrect alphabetic character may be highlighted in red . . .”

As shown in paragraph 23, when the computer receives the first character, which is correctly entered by the learner, the computer displays the first received character in a first font.

“Once the correct alphabetic character ‘D’ is typed, the logic proceeds by moving focus to the next alphabetic character, or the ‘a’ immediately after ‘D’ in ‘Dallas’.

However, as shown in paragraph 20, if the second received character is incorrect, the incorrect character is displayed in a second font.

“When an incorrect alphabetic character is typed, the incorrect alphabetic character may be highlighted in red . . .”

Claim 53 also requires if and only if the first received character is not equal to the first character of the keyword and if and only if the second received character is equal to the first character of the keyword, presenting the first received character in the second font and then replacing that character with the second received character in the first font. As discussed above, the specification teaches displaying incorrect characters in a red font and displaying correct characters in another font. Thus, when the first received character is determined to be incorrect, it is displayed in the second font, such as a red font. For example, paragraph 20 states:

“When an incorrect alphabetic character is typed, the incorrect alphabetic character may be highlighted in red . . .”

However, the disclosed computer will not move on to the second character in the keyword until the first character of the keyword has been correctly entered. As paragraph 21 states:

“Until a correct response to block 408 is given, that is, until a character is typed correctly, the learner is prohibited from typing to the next blank element.”

Thus, after receiving an incorrect first character, the computer will compare the second received character to the first character of the keyword. If the second received character is equal to the first character of the keyword, then the second received character will be displayed in the same location as the previously displayed first received character.

Finally, claim 53 requires if and only if the first received character is not equal to the first character of the keyword and if and only if the second received character is not equal to the first character of the keyword, presenting the first received character in the second font and then replacing that character with the second received character in the second font. Thus, if the computer receives two incorrect characters, then it will display the first character in a font, such as a red font, and then overwrite the first received character with the second received character in that same font. As paragraph 21 states:

“Until a correct response to block 408 is given, that is, until a character is typed correctly, the learner is prohibited from typing to the next blank element.”

Similarly, as paragraph 20 states:

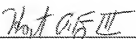
“When an incorrect alphabetic character is typed, the incorrect alphabetic character may be highlighted in red . . .”

CONCLUSION

It is submitted that the present application is presently in form for allowance. Such action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

By


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Date: February 20, 2008

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